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# Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1910.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1798. [VOLUME XIV.


☞ Remote Subscribers for this Gazette are requested to forward pr. post, the arrearages due from them respectively. Postmasters who may have received subscriptions are earnestly desired to remit the same. At this interesting and distressing crisis, attention to this notice will peculiarly oblige the Editor.

## POST-OFFICE.

*Philadelphia, September 26.*

THE Mail for New-Castle, Cantwell bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George-town and Dagsborough, Delaware; Trop and Snow-Hill, Maryland, Horn Town, Accomack court-house, and Northampton court house, Virginia; will be closed at this office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half past eight o'clock, A. M. until 1st day of April, 1799.

ROBERT PATTON.

september 26 d12t

## *Bank of the United States.*

Philadelphia, September 21, 1798.

The public is hereby informed, that an Office of Deposit and Discount will be opened on Monday next, at the house lately occupied by SAMUEL RICHARDET, near the Market House in Germantown—where the business of this Institution will be transacted during the continuance of the malignant fever now prevailing in Philadelphia.

HENRY KUHL, *Assistant Cashier.*

september 22 d

## Bank of Pennsylvania.

THE Bank of Pennsylvania is removed to Germantown,—where the business will be transacted to-morrow, in the Union School House.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

september 4 $

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED last night, a second time, from the Marine Camp, *David Luper*, a fifer.—He had when he went away, a plain blue jacket and vest, light blue overalls, a round hat, which had been bound with yellow, and which he had ripped off in his first desertion, and a pair of new shoes. he is a Carpenter by trade, has grey eyes, sandy hair fallow complexion and a nitch in his upper lip. His back is still sore from a flogging he got a few days ago. He may be discovered by his fifeing, as he plays extremely well.

W. W. BURROWS Major Com. of the

October 17. Marine Corps.

## *Wanted to purchase.*

APPROVED bills on Amsterdam, for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per Guilder. Apply to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

September 22d. 1798.

## For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

*Who has For Sale,*

TWO Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Ced r frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

## *Ship & Insurance Broker,*

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

Philadelphia, august 24th, 1798. §

## City Commissioners' Office,

AUGUST 30, 1798.

IN pursuance of an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May 1798,

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the first of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year, to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High streets.

Chesnut and Walnut streets, Draw bridge, with the Scale and Fish houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar streets.

The Cellar under the City Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill with the lots contiguous thereto (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll gates.)

A stated meeting of the City Commissioners will be held at the City Hall every Tuesday morning ten o'clock, during the present epidemic. eo1m

## *TO BE LET,*

*And immediate possession given;*

A Large convenient, well finished house, No 215 High-street, lately occupied by Doctor Wistar, with Coach house and Stables—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHEAFF,*

*No* 168, *High-street.*

july 31 §

## *Public Notice is hereby Given,*

THAT Proposals under sealed covers, will be received on the behalf of the United States until the twentieth day of October next, by Jonathan Jackson, Esq. at Boston, Massachusetts, Tench Francis, Esq. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and John Swann, Esq. at Baltimore, Maryland, for supplying the following articles of cloathing, for the army of the United States, viz.

### FOR INFANTRY.

8,448 Hats,
504 Serjeant Coats
504 ditto vests
1,008 pairs do. woollen overalls
1,008 ditto do. linen ditto
2,016 ditto shirts
264 Musicians coats
7,680 Privates coates
7,944 ditto vests
15,888 ditto woollen overalls
15,888 ditto linen ditto
31,776 ditto shirts
33,792 pairs of Socks
33,792 pairs of shoes
8,448 stocks of black leather
8,448 stock clasps
8,448 blankets.

### FOR CAVALRY.

6 Musicians coats
26 Serjeant coats
26 ditto vests
104 ditto shirts
348 Privates coats
354 ditto vests
1416 ditto shirts
760 pair of Leather breeches
760 pair of stockings
760 pair of boots
380 Stocks of black leather
380 Stock clasps
380 Blankets.

1st. Every article shall be made of materials, equally good, and in form, or fashion, conformably to patterns for the same, sealed with the seal of the War-Office, and which will be deposited with the several gentlemen, empowered to receive the proposals, as above mentioned.

2d. Sworn Inspectors shall be appointed on the part of the United States, to examine and determine upon the several articles aforesaid, when the same shall be ready for delivery, with full power to reject every article, which shall not equal, in goodness of materials, or to be made conformably to, the fashion of the standard pattern for the same; and no allowance shall be made, for any article which shall be rejected by them, for the causes aforesaid.

3d. The proposals must specify the number of articles, and their kinds, which the party is willing to furnish, together with, the lowest prices for immediate payment in money, and also the prices, on the longest term, or terms of credit.

One third of each, and every of the several kinds of the above articles, to be delivered on the fifteenth day of December, one third on the fifteenth day of January, and the remaining third on the first day of March next; and the public will not be considered as bound to receive any of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, which shall not be ready for inspection, and delivery, at the periods agreed upon.

4th. The cloathing aforesaid will be received in the several states, at the places, and in the proportions following, viz. One third part of the whole at Springfield, Massachusetts, one other third at Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, or at Lamberton, state of New-Jersey, and one third at Baltimore, Maryland.

5th. No contract will be made, for a less number of each of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, than is requisite for a company, viz.

### FOR THE CAVALRY.

4 Serjeant Coats
4 ditto vests
16 ditto shirts
1 Musician Coat
58 Private coats
59 ditto vests
236 ditto shirts
63 stocks
63 stock clasps
126 pair of leather breeches
126 pair of stockings
126 pair of boots
63 blankets

### FOR THE INFANTRY.

70 Hats
4 Serjeant coats
4 ditto vests
8 ditto woollen overalls
8 ditto linen ditto
16 ditto shirts
2 Musicians coats
64 Private coats
66 ditto vests
132 ditto woolen overalls
132 ditto linen ditto.
264 ditto Shirts
280 pair of Socks
280 pair of Shoes,
70 Stocks,
70 Stock Clasps,
70 Blankets.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

War Department, 21st Sept. 1798.

## West-Indian from Madeira.

☞ Those Gentlemen who have Wines on board the West-Indian are informed she is now discharging at South-street Wharf, are solicited to hasten down their permits, the Vessel being immediately wanted, *Peter Blight.*

*Who wants to Purchase,*

100 Barrels of good Prime or Mess Beef
100 ditto Pork
7 or 800 ditto fine Flour
4 or 5000 bushels Indian Corn.

*LANDING*

*From the West-Indian,*

A choice parcel of *Phelp's* old particular Wine in Pipes fit for immediate use.

august 15 §10t

☞ *Wanted*—A situation in a Public or Merchants Office, or to go as Supercargo, by a person regularly brought up to the Mercantile and Insurance business in London, he has lately been a voyage from hence to the West-Indies as Supercargo, can be well recommended, —Please to enquire at the Printer's

august 11

## *HAPPY DISCOVERY.*

*A certain Cure for that alarming and dreadful Disorder*

## The Yellow Fever,

*As well as any other dangerous putrid fever, fever and ague, and other inveterate and complicated diseases, by the use of the*

## POUDRE UNIQUE,

WELL known and patented in England, France, Poland, and all the capital cities in Europe, where the most astonishing cures have been effected on persons judged incurable by all physicians. In a Treatise printed in London, on the properties of this powder, by T. Seymour, M. D. late Chemist to his Majesty, there are stated two hundred cases, where this most valuable remedy has proved infallible, in *all kind of fevers, pleurisy, bloody flux, inverate rheumatisms, sciatica, apoplexy, paralysis, yellow jaundice, ringworm, worms in children and in grown persons, whites, chronical head and stomach aches, hepatick and nephretical or stone cholic, the kings evil, scurvy and the most inveterate and complicated venereal disease.* It is likewise the best preparative for the small pox and measles; of the greatest utility for young as well as for elder ladies at the critical epoch of their life. The efficacy of this powder in several of the above diseases has been discovered by chance, and so it has been in the *yellow fever* last year, by Mr. Mahy, who cured several by administering only *two* of the said *powders*, and lost not a single patient which he undertook to cure, as proved and attested by the here annexed certificates, whose original may be seen at *Andrew Hadfeg's umbrella shop, No. 131, corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets*, the only place where these powders are to be had, with proper directions for the use of them.—*Price two dollars.*

The usefulness and certainty of this remedy being so great for so many dangerous disorders, any person wishing to be provided with those powders, will please to apply very soon, as the quantity at hand is not very large, and it is doubtful if for a long time, or if ever any other *genuine* will be imported, the secret remaining only in the hands of the inventor, in Europe, and never being communicated to, or discovered by any other person.

N. B. In the yellow and putrid fevers, this powder must be taken the second, or at least the third day.

We the subscribers, during the late sickness in this city, having taken the yellow fever, applied to Mr. Mahy for his medical assistance, we do hereby certify, that by a certain powder, called the *Poudre Unique*, we were perfectly recovered from the said fatal sickness, and from an experience of the happy effects of the above most valuable medicine, consider it our duty to make the same known, for the benefit of our fellow citizens.

Margaret Jones,
Mylus O'Conner,
Jesse Turner,
Christen Rebecca Dow,
Catherin Apple,
Ann Grover,
William Bills,
David Williams, carpenter,
William T. Donaldson, mast-maker.

Mr. Mahy's well known Plaister, for all kind of wounds and sores, to be had at the above direction, No. 131, Chesnut street.

august 8 2awtf

## *ANOTHER STRONG PROOF*

Of the great and unparalleled efficay of

## *DR. CHURCH's COUGH DROPS,*

In the Cure of

*Coughs, Colds, Asthmas & Consumptions.*

*New-York, July 10, 1798.*

To DR. CHURCH,

*Sir,*

For upwards of *Twelve Years*, I have laboured under a severe Cough, shortness of breath spitting of matter from my lungs and often of clotted blood, till at length I was so reduced as to be unable to walk across my room, and owing to the violence of my cough and the shortness of breath could get no rest day or night.—Hearing of your excellent medicine, the Cough Drops, I procured a bottle; I took a dose as soon as I got it, from which I found instantaneous relief, and by continuing it for three days, I bless God I am restored to perfect health. As I believe you to have been the instrument in the hands of Providence, of saving my life, I must intreat you to publish this for the benefit of any who may be in my situation, as I am confident it is one of the best medicines in the world for those complaints.

*I am, Sir, your grateful servant*

*NICHOLAS STAGG,*

*Little Robinson-street.*

CHURCH's COUGH DROPS,

Are prepared and sold by the Inventor and sole proprietor, Dr CHURCH, at his Dispensary, Washington-street, New-York, and at his office, No 1, South Third-street, Philadelphia, and sold by appointment at Mr Weedman's 118 William-street, and Stilwell & Deforest, 162 Pearl-street, New-York. Mancius, Albany, Price, Baltimore, Thomas, Alexandria, Wilson, Wilmington, &c. &c.

*OBSERVE,*

As a counterfeit preparation of this medicine has been industriously circulated through some of the principal cities in the United States, persons are requested to purchase them of such persons only as have Dr Church's appointment for vending the same. Powers, Roughkeepsie—Chappel, Head of Elk—Bond and Co. Newcastle—Heimitsh, Lancaster—Blauvelt, Brunswick (N. J.) Gordon, Trenton, &c.

*** Patients letters (Post-paid) addressed to Dr Church, New-York, duly attended to.

august 20 2aw3w

## Public Notice is Hereby Given,

PURSUANT to the act of Congress, passed on the 12th day of June 1798, entitled, "an act respecting Loan Office and final settlement certificates, Indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the Treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attornies at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the *principal sums* of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of Loans will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent stock, equal to the arrearages of Interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

*By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,*

*Edward Jones, sec'ry.*

## FOR SALE, *SALISBURY.*

A LARGE and well improved farm, containupwards of twenty-five hundred acres of level fertile land, remarkably well adapted to grass, and every kind of grain; there are now one hundred acres of Timothy meadow on it, perhaps not excelled, from which, I have cut this year between one hundred and eighty, and two hundred tons of hay; upwards of three hundred acres more of this land may be converted into meadow, equal to that already made, the greater part of which may be watered at a small expence. There are on this land, a commodious two story dwelling-house, completely finished, with ten rooms and a passage, eight of the rooms have fire places; a portico in front, fifty feet in length, and eight wide; a large paled garden, a well of excellent water in the yard; also a barn seventy-two feet by twenty-six, with sheds at the sides and ends, sufficient to hold sixty head of black cattle, a well constructed stable, sufficient to hold twenty horses; with every other building that may be convenient or useful for a large family; upwards of three hundred apple trees (just beginning to bear) of chosen grafted fruit, with a number of cherry, pear, quince, and damason trees, upwards of two thousand bearing peach trees. About one fourth of the land is cleared, and under good fence; the pasture lands are well taken, with red clover and other valuable grass. The remainder is in woods and generally well timbered. The whole is well watered, having several constant springs; and two streams running through different parts thereof, on one of them is a small country grist mill, and a saw mill. The purchaser can have immediate possession, and may be accommodated with twenty valuable field negroes, with horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, and every necessary farming utensils. Salisbury is situated in excellent neighbourhood, and remarkable healthy, is twenty-six miles by an asurement from Alexandria, about twenty miles from Potomack bridge at the Little Falls, and not more than twenty-five from the city of Washington, and on the post road from Alexandria to Winchester. A small part of the purchase money, will be required in hand; one, two, and three years credit will be given for the remainder.

Mr. Zaccheus Collins of Philadelphia will give any gentlemen who apply to him an account of the situation of this place. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL LOVE.

Virginia, Fairfax county
September 24, 1798. 1aw.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all their creditors, who shall subscribe the said assignment within six months from the date hereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to the Assignees, at their office, No. 62, Dock street, in failure whereof actions will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged accordingly.

*John Travis,*
*John Waddington,*
*James Taylor,*
*Cornelius Comegys* } Assignees

august 18 mwft1D

## TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indented Dutch Servant BOY who has ten years to serve. He has had the small pox and measles, is active, hearty and strong, and fit for house work in town or country. For further information, enquire of the printer.

august 4

## For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular, India market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pip
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

*Nicklin & Griffith.*

april 7 tuth&s.tf

## Bengal Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS,

| | |
|---|---|
| Chintz Cossas | Maharazgungy |
| Chintz Guzzinas | Tookereys |
| Eliabad Bastas | Wrought Muslins |
| Long Drawers | |

Coarse Sugars in bags, fit for the European markets

ALSO,

Carolina Indigo
Coffee in hogsheads

A few pipes of very old and very choice Madeira WINE

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by

*John Craig,*
No. 12, Dock-street.

july 14 mwstf

## *NOTICE.*

## Bank of North America,

*August 28th, 1798.*

THOSE Persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank are informed,

That regular Notices will be put under a sealed cover directed to the respective payer and lodged in the Post-Office every Monday until the return of the citizens.

*RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.*

aug. 29 dtf

## SOUTHWARK.

*October 8, 1798.*

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the District of Southwark have removed their Hall to the usual place, commonly known by the name of *James Lisle's* School House, in consequence of the rapid decline of the Epidemic Fever, especially in the vicinity thereof.

*By order of the Board of Commissioner*
Wm. LINNARD, President.

Attest,
WILLIAM PENROSE, Clerk, *pro tem.*

October 9 6t

## *CUSTOM HOUSE,*

*Chester, 23d Oct.*

*NOTICE*

To the MERCHANTS of Philadelphia.

The owners and consignees of goods by the William Penn, Philadelphia, Jane, Kingston, Amiable and other vessels lately arrived, are requested to forward to this Office as soon as possible, their respective entries and invoices, in order that permits for landing may be prepared, and ready to hand them, so soon as the returning health of the City will admit the vessels to go up. A due attention to this notice may be of convenience to the merchants, who probably will be desirous to receive their goods very expeditiously.

GEO. LATIMER,
Collector.

1ot

THE Owners of Goods on board the ship WILLIAM PENN, are informed that the Collector of the Customs will receive such invoices and entries as may be forwarded to him, and will make the necessary calculations and prepare the bonds so that permits may be granted immediately on the arrival of the ship at Philadelphia.

October 23. § 1w

## This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

## AN ADDRESS

## *To the People of Maryland,*

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. § june 11

## Pennsylvania Hospital,

9 mo. 1, 1798.

NO person with an infectious disease, can be admitted into this house; it is therefore earnestly recommended to the citizens, not to send or bring any such patient to the gate, who is ill with the prevailing fever. Several persons having been sent here improperly, is the reason of giving this caution.

By Order of the Sitting Managers, } FRANCIS HIGGINS, *Steward.*

## Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Guard House in New Castle, this morning, STEPHEN BOWDEN, a private Marine, belonging to the Frigate United States. He is about 36 years of age, five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, born in England, and by trade a Bricklayer. Prior to the 5th of June, the date of his enlistment, he resided in Philadelphia, where it is probable he will endeavour to go. Any person who will apprehend the said deserter, and secure him in any jail within the United States, shall be entitled to the above reward.

F. WHARTON, Capt. Marines.

New-Castle, Oct. 8.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my Detachment at Bordentown this day, a Marine, by name *George Rodman*, a Native of Ireland about 25 years of age five feet eight or nine inches high, dark complection, black hair tied; black eyes well made and quarrelsome, when in liquor is fond of singing—had on a blue seaman's jackett light pantaloons, cotton Stockings, round Hat, and had under his Pantaloons a pair of Nankeen Breeches.

Whoever apprehends and sends the said Deserter to the Marine Camp, shall receive the above Reward.

October 11, 1798 } HENRY A. WILLIAMS, Lt. Marines

## *PROCLAMATION.*

BY virtue of a precept from JOHN D. COXE, Esquire, president of the court of Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery for the trial of all capital and other offences in the county of Bucks; and HENRY WYNKOOP and FRANCIS MURRAY, judges of the same court—A court of Oyer and Terminer, and general goal delivery, will be held at Newtown, in the said county of Bucks, on Monday the 5th day of November next. All those who will prosecute against the prisoners in the goal of said county, are required to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just—and all the justices of the peace, coroners and constables, within the said county, are required to be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong, in that behalf to be done, &c. DANIEL THOMAS, sheriff.

Oct. 4, 1798. 3taw

## FLOUR FOR SALE

*By the Subscribers,*

Deliverable at any of the ports on the Delaware—who have also on hand at their stores, a quantity of Bar Iron, Pork and Corn—Letters by the post will be attended to.

*Levi Hollingsworth & Son.*

august 28. dtf

## WILLIAM M'LAWS,

*SADLER & HARNESS MAKER,*

HAS Removed to the Corner of Chesnut and Twelfth-streets, on the Commons, where he will receive and execute the orders of his friends and wholesale customers, with usual attention & expedition during the prevalence of the present Epidemic, where it has not made its appearance this season, nor during any of the years

august 25 §

## FOR SALE,

## The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteith Master, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Fenegas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora Indigo
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins

*By Willings & Francis.*
No. Eleventh-street.

july 2: dtf

## Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

*Alex. J. Miller & Co.*
No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

FOR SALE, BY

## JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

## 100 hogsheads RUM,

Of high proof and fine flavour

july 19

106

818

*Just imported in ships William Penn, Amiable and Jean, from London,*

A quantity of Cannon, sizes 4, 6 & 9 lb. } with balls
Carronades, 12 lbs. } suitable.

Muſquets, Muſquetoons, Cutlaſſes and Piſtols, for ships uſe, } By the package only.
Rifled barreled Guns, Fowling Pieces, and Horſemen's Piſtols,
4 to 6,000 Flints, chiefly for muskets, in bags.

Regulation Light Dragoon Sabres, with Iron Scabbards in caſes of 50 each,
Light Cavalry Swords in Caſes
Sabres, Swords and Cutlaſſes, with plated mounting
Ironmongery and Cutlery in casks, a general aſſortment—For Sale by

*Thomas & Jno. Ketland,*

Philad. October 25.

## Ship Brokers.

This Eſtabliſhment, commenced by the late Mr. Samuel Smith, will be continued by

ROW & SIMMONS,

WHO reſpectfully acquaint the Merchants, Traders, and Maſters of veſſels; that no pains or exertions ſhall be wanting to give general ſatisfaction. This buſineſs will be conducted at their Store, No. 107, South Water Street, near to the Cuſtom Houſe.

October 27 dtf

## For Sale, or Charter,

THE DANISH BRIG

LOUISA,

NOW lying at Burlington, a very faſt ſailer.—For terms apply to

*JACOB SHOEMAKER.*

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Her cargo, of about 2,000 buſhels of St. Martin's Salt.

10 mo. 24th, '98 d10t.

## *REMOVAL.*

THE office of the Secretary of the Commiſſioners for carrying into effect the twenty-firſt article of the treaty of friendſhip, limits and navigation, between His Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, is, for the preſent, removed from No. 54, ſouth Second ſtreet, to a large two ſtory brick houſe on the right hand, going up the Germantown road, uſually called Maſters' houſe.

Thoſe concerned are informed that, notwithſtanding the prevalence of the fever in Philadelphia, daily attendance has been, and will continue to be given at the ſaid office, until the return of the citizens; & that on the ſeventeenth day of November next, the term of eighteen months will expire ſince the day on which the commiſſioners aſſembled after which period no complaints or applications can *poſſibly* be received by them

Letters and incloſures poſt-paid will beduly attended *to by.*

PETER LOHRA, Secretary.

October 18, 1798. § 10t

## To Be Let,

*For Six Months, from the firſt of November next,*

A COMMODIOUS three ſtory brick houſe, with extenſive back buildings ſituated No. 153, South Second Street.—For terms apply to

JAMES LYLE.

South Seventh, near Cheſnut Street.

October 29 dtf

## To Be Let,

*And immediate poſſeſſion Given,*

A COMMODIOUS Three Story Brick Houſe with convenient back buildings, ſituated at the north weſt corner of Third and Walnut ſtreets.—For terms apply to

Dr. THOMAS PARKE.

No. 20, South Fourth Street.

October 29 dtf

## To be ſold or Rented,

THE ſubſcriber's houſe, No. 78, Walnut ſtreet, with a cellar and two ſtables—Poſſeſſion of the houſe will be given early in November—the ſtables and cellar immediately.

GEORGE MEAD.

October 24. §tf

## *A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.*

JOHN A. SHAEFFER, of Philadelphia, who has for a few years paſt been in the ſouthern States, has had the effrontery to draw ſeveral Bills of Exchange on Timothy Pickering, Eſq. Secretary of State, and myſelf, and by that means has defrauded a number of perſons of their money, deceiving them by an exhibition of letters and papers with the names affixed of divers public characters and reputable merchants highly recommendatory of ſaid ſhaeffer; to one of theſe papers I find my name ſubſcribed, but I do not know the man; theſe are villainous forgeries! To prevent further impoſition, I have to requeſt the printers of Newſpapers in the United States to publiſh this for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. SAMUEL MEREDITH,

*Treaſurer of the United States.*

*Trenton, New Jerſey,*
*October 24, 1798.*

## *Bank of Pennſylvania,*

September 3d, 1798.

WHEREAS the Houſe at preſent occupied by the Bank of Pennſylvania was entered on the night of the firſt inſtant, by ſome villains, who robbed the inſtitution of ſundry Bank Notes, amongſt which were the following poſt notes of the Bank of New-York, viz.

No 1002, dated 23d of Auguſt, 1798, *Dolls*
issued in favor of Seabring & Van Wyck, for 396 22

No 1003, dated 25th of Auguſt, 1798, issued in favor of Montgomery and Newbold for 1250

No 1006, 27th do. do. do. do. 2000
1007, do. do. do. do. 2000
1008, do. do. do. do. 2000
1009, do. do. do. do. 2000
1010, 28th do. do. do. 2000
1011, do. do. do. do. 2000
1012, 30th do. do. do. 1500
1013, do. do. do. do. 1000

Alſo ſundry poſt notes of the Bank of Pennſylvania, dated 23d July 1797, iſſued in favor of George Hughes, for one thouſand dollars each, and ſundry poſt notes of ſaid Bank, dated 15th of July, 1797, iſſued in favor of Geo. Hughes, for five hundred dollars each and indorſed by him. The public are hereby cautioned againſt receiving the ſaid notes, and a reward of *TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS* is hereby offered for the diſcovery and conviction of the villains who perpetrated or are concerned in the ſaid robbery, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor of the Commonwealth in his Proclamation of this day.

By order of the Board,

JONATHAN SMITH, caſhier.

## PRINTING WORK,

*Of Every Kind,*

EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

*At the* OFFICE *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES,

oct. 13. dtf.

## *A French Claſſical & Mathematical* SCHOOL.

WILL be opened on Monday the 22d. inſtant at the large commodious room formerly occupied by Mr. Leo in Norris's Alley, No. 15, nearly oppoſite the City Tavern; under the direction of Meſſrs. Smith and Chandler both of liberal education, and long experience in their reſpective profeſſions—as they intend under the patronage of a diſcerning public, permanently to eſtabliſh themſelves in this undertaking, their whole ſtudy and attention will be devoted to the improvement of their pupils—Theſe will be conducted upon the lateſt and moſt approved plans, through a complete courſe of academical ſtudies, or thoſe parts only that may be pointed out, as more immediately adapted to their particular views in life—Certain portions of their time will be aſſigned for geography, hiſtory, extracts, compoſition, and declamations in French and Engliſh, in order to form early habits of writing and ſpeaking with propriety—Viſits from parents and literary characters, tending to excite a ſpirit of emulation, will be gratefully received. The hours of ſtudy are from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M

They offer to tranſlate the Engliſh, French, Spaniſh and Portugueſe languages; and to draw in their proper modes and ſtile, all kinds of writing, whether legal, commercial, or epiſtolary.

The firſt Monday in November, they alſo propoſe to open an evening ſchool for French, book-keeping, ſurveying and navigation, of which they have a practical as well as theoretical knowledge. As a number of French gentlemen will attend, the ſtudents of their language, by continually converſing with them, as well as their teachers, will acquire, along with the principles, a facility of expreſſion.

## AVIS aux FRANCOIS :

Meſſ'rs *Chandler* et *Smith* ont l'honneur de prevenir M.M. les Francois, quils ſe propoſent d'établir une Academie en Norris alley, No. 15; preſque vis-a-vis la Bourſe; dans laquelle on enſeignera la langue Latine, Angloiſe et Francaiſe: l'Arithmetique, la tenue des livres, la Geographie, et les Mathematiques.

On fait auſſi toutes ſortes de traductions dans les dites langues: et donne lecons chez les particuliers.

Qu'on l'addreſſe a l'hotel de Mr. Vallette au coin de 4eme rue et Cherry alley.

October 17. eod tf

## *Juſt Imported,*

Iron cannon, double fortified, Woolwich proof, with their carriages complete—3, 4, 6 and 9 pounders.
Carronades, Woolwich proof, with carriages, &c. complete—12, 18 and 24 pounders.
Cannon powder in kegs of 25lbs. each
Round, double-headed, and canniſter ſhot
Patent ſheathing copper, bright, aſſorted 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 oz per ſquare foot, ſheets 48 by 14 inches, ſuitable for veſſels from 100 to 1000 tons
Copper nails, bolts and ſpikes
Boarding Pikes,
Common cutlaſſes
Gunners ſtores of all kinds
Tin-plates No 1—1-3 croſs boxes
Patent ſhot in caſks of 5cwt. each
London porter and brown ſtout, in caſks of 7 doz. bottled.
Earthen ware in crates, aſſorted

*For Sale by*

SIMON WALKER,

Pine near 5th ſtreet.

October 29. co.tf.

## DR. YEATMAN'S

Anti-peſtilential Preſervative and anti-bilious Pills,

ARE earneſtly recommended at this Seaſon, againſt the Fevers that prevail. Prepared and ſold only by the Subſcriber, who feels it neceſſary to embrace this opportunity of acquainting the Public, that he received a regular education in the different Branches of

*Phyſick, Surgery, & Midwifery,*

Under his Father, and other eminent men in the cities of London and Briſtol, and (in the courſe of twenty-eight years) has ſeen the many good effects of this incomparable medicine, in Bilious, Jaundice, or Hepatic caſes, Dropſy, Rheumatiſm, Lues-Venerea, Scurvy, Worm caſes, Malignant and other Diſeaſes, proceeding from acrimony and obſtruction.

## THE PILLS

Are prepared according to true medical principles, and may be ſafely taken by the moſt delicate In boxes of a quarter dollar, and half a dollar, with directions, and ſealed with his creſt, cypher, and motto. None elſe are Genuine.

N. B. The anti-peſtilential preſervative, was uſed with great ſucceſs at London, Marſeilles, Briſtol, and other Cities, when they were reſpectively viſited with the PLAGUE.

In bottles of a quarter dollar and half a dollar, with Directions, and the Corks ſealed as above.

CHARLETON YEATMAN.

South Eaſt corner of Lombard and Second ſtreets, New Market.

october 2 taw. tu

## Canal Lottery, No. II.

Conſiderably more than Half Drawn.

*Draws twice a week, every Monday & Tueſday*

TICKETS For Sale, Seven Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second-ſtreet, where check books are kept for examination and regiſtering in this, City of Waſhington No. 2. and Paterſon Lotteries and information where Tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One prize of | 10,000 dollars | 10,000 |
| Five | 4,000 | 20,000 |
| Two | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| Nine | 1,000 | 9,000 |
| Nineteen | 500 | 9,500 |
| Forty-four | 200 | 8,800 |

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will ſoon riſe, particularly on account of the five 4,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the laſt day of drawing.

☞ Note, the buſineſs of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches at the above office

may 24 w&stf

## COLLECTOR's OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 30, 1798

THE buſineſs of the Cuſtom Houſe will from this day be tranſacted at Cheſter, during the continuance of the fever which now prevails in this city; and in conſequence thereof, the merchants are hereby notified, that payment of all bonds for duties to the United States, payable at this office, may be made either at the Cuſtom Houſe in Cheſter, or at the Bank of the United States.

Collector's Office,
Philadelphia, Aug. 30.

☞ The Health Office is kept open night and day, at the City Hall, where every neceſſary convenience is procured for removing the ſick and burying the dead.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

*Health Office, September 29.*

## DUNCAN,

AN ANCIENT KING OF SCOTLAND,

*Was murdered by MACBETH, at a feaſt, to which he was invited by a Lady—As he was on his way to the place appointed, with his guards and retinue, he is thus ſuppoſed to be addreſſed by a Spectre.*

DUNCAN's WARNING.

AS o'er the heath, amid his ſteel-clad Thanes,
The royal Duncan rode in martial pride,
Where, full to view, high-topp'd with glittering vanes,
Macbeth's ſtrong tow'rs o'erhung the mountain's ſide;

In duſky mantle wrapp'd, a griſly form
Reſt'd with a giant's ſtride acroſs the way;
And thus, while how'd around the riſing ſtorm,
In hollow thund'ring accents pour'd diſmay.

"Stop, O King! thy deſtin'd courſe,
"Furl thy ſtandard, turn thy horſe,
"Death beſets this onward track,
"Come no further, quickly back.

"Hear'ſt thou not the raven's croak?
"See'ſt thou not the blaſted oak?
"Feel'ſt thou not the loaded ſky?
"Read thy danger, King, and fly.

"Lo! yon caſtle's banners g'are
"Bloody thro' the troubled air;
"Lo! what ſpectres on the roof,
"Frowning, bid thee ſtand aloof!

"Murder, like an eagle waits,
"Perch'd above the gloomy gates,
"Juſt in act to pounce his prey;
"Come not near;—away! away!

"Let not plighted faith beguile;
"Honor's ſemblance, beauty's ſmile,
"Fierce ambition's venom'd dart
"Rankles in the feſt'ring heart.

"Treaſon, arm'd againſt thy life,
"Points his dagger, whets his knife,
"Drugs his ſtupifying bowl,
"Steels his unrelenting ſoul.

"Now 'tis time; ere guilty night
"Cloſes round thee, ſpeed thy flight;
"If the threſhold once be croſt,
"Duncan, thou'rt forever loſt."

On he goes!—reſiſtleſs fate
Haſtes to fill his mortal date.
Ceaſe, ye warnings, vain tho' true,
Murder'd King, adieu! adieu!

## EXTRACTS

*FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.*

## SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN NAVIES AND ARMIES.

FROM the year 1742 to 1748, during the war in Flanders, 32,246 ſick were admitted into the hoſpitals, of which 3,563 died, or in the proportion of one in nine.

Admiral Hoſier's ſquadron were ſo ſickly in the Weſt Indies, that not one man in fifty returned to Europe.

Lord Anſon in his voyage round the world, in leſs than two years, loſt by ſickneſs four-fifths of his men, and in the action with the Acapulco, he had hardly men enough to work his guns. He returned to England with only one ſhip out of all his ſquadron, and that not one third manned.

The navy and army, employed at Carthagena, mouldered away to nothing.

During the laſt German war, from July 1758, to January, 1763, the whole number of men ſent from England to the Continent, including recruits, amounted nearly to 24,256 of whom 14,256 were at different times ſick; and of that number 6,500 died, or in the proportion nearly one half. Thoſe who were killed in the battle, or died of their wounds, are not included in the above: they amounted to 1,300.

In 1757, the French fleet which had ſaved Louiſburg, returned to Breſt, and landed 4000 ſick; the fever which raged amongſt them was ſoon communicated to the attendants in the hoſpitals, and from them to the inhabitants of the town and its environs. ſo that in leſs than five months, between ten and twelve thouſand periſhed.

The expedition to the Havanna was nearly rendered abortive by ſickneſs. Near three fourths of the army periſhed by fever and dyſentery.

During the late war, when the combined fleets of France and Spain made a bravado of anchoring in Torbay, the remitting fever and dyſentery raged with ſuch violence on board, that if the grand fleet of England had attacked them, it is more than probable the greater part would have been captured.

Of the army employed for the defence of Jamaica, during the American war, there periſhed in leſs than four years, 3,500 men, or one in four; and the number of diſcharged men amounted to 1,750, or one in eight, making in all, 5,253 men; ſo that the general loſs was three-eights of the whole. This laſt is certified by Dr. Hunter, in his obſervations on the diſeaſes of Jamaica.

The fleets under the command of the gallant lord Rodney, was very ſickly in the Weſt Indies. Dr. Blaine, who was phyſician to it, ſays, that in three years and three months, 3,200 died, or about two in five: 648 were killed in battle, and 500 died of wounds, making in all, 4,348.

The garriſon of Minorca was obliged to ſurrender, on account of the ſcurvy raging amongſt the men in a very uncommon degree.

Five thouſand men in tolerable health, took poſſeſſion of St. Lucia, and yet at the end of twelve months, ſcarcely a man remained. The loſs by killed and wounded was but trifling.

In the leward iſlands, much ſickneſs prevailed. The common proportion of deaths was about one in five.

Since the peace of 1633, the uſe of the Peruvian bark has become more general, and the mortality leſs frequent. With the early uſe of that invaluable medicine, many regiments are kept in a better ſtate of health than people in general in this country.—A work juſt publiſhed, intitled, "a view of the diſeaſes of the army during the late war, and ſince that in Great-Britain, North America, and the Weſt-Indies," by Thomas Dickſon Reid, an army ſurgeon, gives irrefragible proofs of what I have laſt mentioned.—During a ſpace of between three and four years he ſerved in the Weſt Indies, as ſurgeon to the third battalion of the 60th regiment; he had 1,966 ſick under his care, of which number 25 died, or one in 78 1 2. The principal diſeaſes were fever and dyſentery; 826 were ill of the former, and nine died, or one in ninety-one. Of the dyſentery 212 were ſick, and only one man died. Taking theſe two diſeaſes together, the proportion of deaths amounted to 1 in 101—this ſucceſs is unprecedented, and reflects much credit on Mr. Reid's abilities, which may be uſefully employed in the preſent war.

During the late war between the Auſtrians and Ruſſians againſt the Turks the mortality was immenſe. The Auſtrians alone loſt 100,000 men by ſickneſs.

Henry V. embarked 60,000 men from Southampton, on Auguſt 13, 1415. In leſs than 40 days, after the landing at Havre, half the army had periſhed by a bloody flux—not only the common ſoldiers, but thoſe of the firſt rank; and therefore, with the firſt preventions and remedies, alſo probably the firſt—as the Duke of Clarence, Lord Suffolk, Lord Arundel, Biſhop of Norwich, &c.

Oliver Cromwell, in 1550, had his army alſo reduced before Dunbar, by fluxes from a few days rain.

After the battle of Dettingen, there was a heavy rain. In eight days 501 men were ill—and in ſix weeks half the army under the dyſentery, fell!

## ALEXANDRIA.

* Alexandria, built by Alexander the Great, from whence it had its name, vied almoſt in magnificence with the ancient cities of Egypt. It ſtands four days journey from Cairo, and was formerly the chief mart of all the Eaſtern trade. The merchandizes were unloaded at † Pontus Muris, a town on the Weſtern coaſt of the Red Sea; from whence they were brought upon camels to a town of Thebais, called Coptit, and conveyed down the Nile to Alexandria, whither merchants reſorted from all parts.

It is well known, that the Eaſt India trade has at all times enriched thoſe who carried it on. This was the chief fountain of the vaſt treaſures, that Solomon amaſſed, and which enabled him to build the magnificent temple of Jeruſalem. David, by his conquering Idumæa, became maſter of Eleath and Eſſiongeber, two towns ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of the Red Sea. From theſe two ports, Solomon ſent fleets to Ophir and Tarſhiſh, which always brought back immenſe riches.‡ The traffic after having been employed ſome time by the Syrians, who regained Idumæa, ſhifted from them to the Tyrians. Theſe got all their merchandize conveyed by the way of Rhinocolura, (a great ſea-port town lying betwen the confines of Egypt and Paleſtine) to Tyre, from whence they diſtributed them all over the Weſtern world. Hereby the Tyrians enriched themſelves exceedingly, under the Perſian Empire; by the favor and protection of whoſe monarchs they had the full poſſeſſion of this trade. But when the Ptolomies had made themſelves maſters of Egypt, they ſoon drew all this trade into their kingdom, by building Berenice and other ports on the weſtern ſide of the Red Sea belonging to Egypt, and fixed their chief mart at Alexandria, which thereby roſe to be the city of the greateſt trade in the world. There it continued for a great many centuries after, and all the traffic which the weſtern parts of the world from that time had with Perſia, India, Arabia and the eaſtern coaſts of Africa, was wholly carried on through the Red Sea, and the mouth of the Nile, till a way was diſcovered, of ſailing to thoſe parts, by the Cape of Good Hope. After this the Portugueſe for ſome time managed this trade; but now it is in a manner engroſſed wholly by the Engliſh and Dutch. This ſhort account of the Eaſt India trade, from Solomon's time to the preſent age, is extracted from Dr. Prideaux.

For the convenience of trade, there was built near Alexandria, in an iſland called Pharos § a tower which bore the ſame name. At the top of this tower there was kept a fire, to light ſuch ſhips as ſailed by night near thoſe dangerous coaſts, which were full of ſands and ſhelves, from whence all other towers deſigned for the ſame uſe have been called, as Pharo di Meſſina, &c. The famous architect Soſtratus built it by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who expended eight hundred talents ‖ upon it. It was reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world. Some have commended that Prince, for permitting the architect to put his name in the inſcription which was fixed on the tower inſtead of his own. It was very ſhort and plain according to the manner of the ancients. "Soſtratus Cnidius Dexiphania Fidus ſervatoribus pro navigantibus," But certainly Ptolemy muſt have very much undervalued that kind of immortality which Princes are generally very fond of, to ſuffer that his name ſhould not be ſo much as mentioned in the inſcription of an edifice ſo capable of immortalizing him. What we read in Lucian concerning this matter, deprives Ptolemy of a modeſty, which indeed would be very ill placed here. This tauhor informs us that Soſtratus, to engroſs the whole glory of that noble ſtructure to himſelf, cauſed the inſcription of his own name to be carved in the marble, which he afterwards covered with lime, and thereon put the king's name. The lime ſoon mouldered away, and by that means, inſtead of procuring the architect the honor with which he had flattered himſelf ſerved only to diſcover to future ages, his mean fraud, and ridiculous vanity.

Riches failed not to bring into this city, as they uſually do in all places, luxury and licentiouſneſs; ſo that the Alexandrian voluptuouſneſs became a proverb ¶ In this city arts and ſciences were alſo induſtriouſly cultivated; witneſs that ſtately edifice, the Muſeum, where the literati uſed to meet, and were maintained at the public expence; and the famous library, which was augmented conſiderably by Ptolemy Philadelphus, and which, by the magnificence of the kings, his ſucceſſors, at laſt contained ſeven hundred thouſand volumes.** In Cæſar's wars with the Alexandrians, part of this library (ſituate in the Bruchion††) which conſiſted of four hundred thouſand volumes, was unhappily conſumed by fire. The city, during the reign of Omar the Third, Emperor of the Saracens, ſuffered a ſiege of fourteen months, but was at laſt taken by ſtorm by the Saracen army under the command of Amrou, the ſon of Aas.

* The Turks now call it Scanderia; it was a long time the Capital of Lower Egypt. Alexander built it ſoon after the overthrow of Tyre, about 332 years before Chriſt. It is ſituated on the Mediterranean, 12 miles weſt of that mouth of the Nile anciently called the Canopicum, and about 50 leagues N. of Cairo. E. long. 30, 17. N. lat. 31, 10.

† Or Myos Hormos.

‡ He got in one voyage 150 talents of gold, which amounts to three millions two hundred and forty thouſand pounds ſterling.

§ This Iſland lies at the mouth of the harbor, and is joined to the city by a narrow piece of land running directly acroſs the harbor, and dividing it into two parts, now called the old and the new.

‖ One hundred and eighty thouſand pounds ſterling.

¶ Ne Alexandrinae quidem permittenda delicias.—QUINT.

** The method of collecting Books for the Library, was to ſeize all thoſe which were brought into Egypt by Greeks or other foreigners. The Books were tranſcribed into the Muſeum by perſons appointed for that purpoſe; the copies were then delivered to the proprietors, and the originals laid up in the Library.

†† A quarter of a diviſion of the City of Alexandria.

## Late Foreign News.

LONDON, September 14.

We now know that our fleet has been ſo unfortunate as not to fall in with that of the French. Admiral Nelſon, after a fruitleſs cruize of twenty ſeven days, between Meſſina and Alexandria, without ſeeing or being able to hear of the French fleet, returned on the 19th of July to Syracuſe in Sicily. He had been joined by 5 Portugueſe men of war, and the Lion, of 64 guns, making his fleet to conſiſt in all, of 12 ſail of the line and 10 frigates—a force ſufficient to have done any thing with Buonaparte's fleet; but the latter has been followed, on the preſent occaſion, by his uſual good fortune.

Diſpatches were received on Saturday evening by Government which agree in the above account.—They were from Sir Morton Eden, at Vienna, who ſtates that he had received letters from Sir William Hamilton, at Naples, informing him of Sir Horatio Nelſon having been at Salonica, on the 19th of July, without his having fell in with the French fleet; that the Engliſh fleet arrived at Syracuſe on the 22d; and that it intended putting to ſea again the 27th of the ſame month, to explore once more the tract of the Toulon fleet.

Laſt Tueſday evening at night we experienced at this town a tremendous gale of wind, accompanied with very heavy rain, thunder, and lightening; luckily no damage was done to the ſhipping here. This ſtorm appears to have been felt all through the kingdom, and at ſea to a great diſtance, which gives riſe to ſome apprehenſion for the fleets and ſhipping of this country. Several veſſels off the coaſt loſt their maſts and ſails, and with great difficulty were ſaved.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.

There now exiſts not the leaſt doubt of the French Toulon fleet having landed in Egypt. Our government has received information of it through ſeveral different channels; but it has not yet received any circumſtaancial details of the military operations of Buonaparte, and the oppoſition made by the inhabitants. The letters and reports, which continually arrive, are too vague and contradictory to be relied upon. Some announce, the taking of the cities of Alexandria and Roſetto with the loſs of much blood, and that the Candian merchants, who were there in great numbers, were all put to the ſword. Others aſſure, that the French are already in poſſeſſion of Cairo (ſituated at 150 miles from Alexandria,) whilſt our beſt informed politicians affirm that the army of Buonaparte has been obliged to retreat after a battle fought with the army of the Beys, between Cairo and Roſetto. The diſagreement of all theſe reports is a freſh reaſon for placing confidence in the official advices, received by the Porte from Damietta, dated July 18, which ſay, that the French are intrenched in the environs of Roſetto (30 miles from Alexandria) in view of the army of the Beys, which was only one mile and an half from their camp.

A great fermentation ſtill reigns in this capital, and the police will be forced to redouble its vigilances in order to hinder the people from committing violence upon the French who are here However, the government ſtill continues to act with moderation and caution towards them. Every one interprets this conduct according to his own wiſhes or opinion. Some ſee in it a ſecret intelligence with the French, others believe it to be only an act of circumſpection, which agrees with the ſecrecy of the military operations that are preparing. If any thing can ſolve this ſpecies of problem, it is the orders iſſued by the Porte to all the provinces of the Empire. The preamble is conceived in terms of the moſt marked indignation; the proceedings of the French is there repreſented as the moſt unjuſt act of aggreſſion, & highly contrary to the faith of treaties. Theſe orders preſcribe meaſures offenſive and hoſtile.

The Engliſh miniſter appears to have much influenced theſe determinations, and his active zeal neglects nothing that can tend to ſtrengthen the energy of government. The Ruſſian Ambaſſador does not appear to ſhew leſs activity in his negociations; but we do not remark a concert in the operations of the two miniſters, and if they tend to the ſame end, the means they purſue are widely different.

Buonaparte has addreſſed a letter to the Divan, in which he ſays that if the Ottoman Porte ſhould permit the Ruſſian fleet to paſs the Dardaneiles, he ſhall conſider it as a declaration of war.

He requires the Grand Signior to put aſide all the pretenſions of Ruſſia; to oppoſe firmly all attempts which that court might make; and adds that he has the greateſt

reason to expect such a line of conduct from him, as he has delivered him from his great enemies, the knights of Malta

Official letters from Canne, in the island of Candia, dated July 18, announce the appearance of a squadron before that city. The commander, after having received information respecting the French fleet, determined to sail direct towards Egypt. A letter from Smyrna, of 1st August says, that this same squadron was met beyond Rodes, sailing with a fair wind towards Egypt.

The fidelity of the Greek Patriarch has just been put to a severe test. Some persons had endeavored by a thousand promises and perfidious insinuations to draw him into a conspiracy in favor of liberty. He pretended to agree to the designs of the emissaries who made him the propositions, and endeavored to procure from them all necessary information. No sooner had he obtained it, than he communicated it to the Grand Signior. His Highness thanked the Patriarch, placed himself at the head of several thousand Janisaries, marched to Pera (suburb of Constantinople) and there caused all the accomplices of this conspiracy to be strangled. Orders to execute similar justice have been sent to every place where the ramifications of this conspiracy are known to exist.

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BERLIN, August 28.

Our Cabinet has just received disagreeable intelligence. Symptoms of a conspiracy have appeared in Poland. Men, who are thought best informed upon this subject, say nothing is wanted to hasten this dreadful explosion but an happy event in the Mediterranean.

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PARIS, August 30.

*We have just received the following letter.*

ROME, AUGUST 18.

Citizen Editor, hardly had the brave Giradon put an end to the revolts of Alatri, Ferentina, Veroli and Frosinone, than another rebellion broke out at Terracina. The French commandant, citizen Leduc, was massacred by the rebels. Ten chasseurs of the 12th regiment, who were with him, owed their safety to the swiftness of their horses. As soon as General Macdonald received information of this affair, he sent against them, by forced marches, a detachment of French and Poles. Our troops arrived, at break of day on the 11th, in sight of Terracim. After an obstinate resistance of six hours, that city was taken by assault, and all the rebels, who were found in arms, put to the sword, without mercy. Several saved themselves in small vessels, but a number of their vessels were sunk, by our artillery, in attempting to escape. By this last victory, we find ourselves absolutely masters of all the country. The terrible, but necessary punishment inflicted upon the revolted cities (they have all been sacked) will I think in future prevent all seditious movements. If we had not succeeded, the insurrection most probably would have become general. The English would not have failed to seed this new Vendee. Two of their frigates were cruising before Terracina on the 11th.

(Signed) GIRAUD, Captain.

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September 1.

General Macdonald has published at Rome, two severe laws against the destroyers of public tranquility.—Every individual, convicted of having fomented sedition by improper discourse, or the relation of false and alarming news, shall be judged and punished with death.

September 2.

General Deasourneaux, commissioner for the government of Guadalonpe, took leave of the Directory and the Minister of war yesterday. He is going to Rochefort, from whence the expedition for Guadaloupe is to sail. The other civil and military characters who are to accompany him are already arrived at that port.

It is said that the King of Sweden has refused to receive La Hargue as Ambassador of the French republic.

*August* 12.

The late review and muster of the Prussian army make it amount to 343,000 effective men, among which are nearly 40,000 cavalry, and 12,000 artillery men. They are to be augmented by eight battalions and one of hussars, to be raised in cidevant Poland.

In the council of five hundred, the President pronounced a speech suitable to the festival of the 10th of August.

He set out with asserting, "That Kings used at all times to surround themselves with the appearance of divine protection, in order to delude the people."

"But, (added the orator) thanks to the immortal writings of philosophers. the people are now more enlightened, and Kings are known and justly valued. Voltaire, Rousseau, Mably, and Reynal, will break down more thrones than Alexander and Tamerlane.

"It is also by the efforts of the United Irishmen, that the tyrant of the seas is to fall; and their holy insurrection will second the last blow which the invincible hero of Italy is about to strike against the Cabinet of St. James's."

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SHREWSBURY, Sept. 7.

At Chester Quarter Sessions, which ended on Saturday last, John Minshull, of Sealand. was convicted of profaning the Holy Scriptures, and sentenced to three months imprisonment; at the expiration of which time, he is to give security in the penalty of 200l. for his good behaviour for five years.

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LONDON, Sept. 8.

This morning arrived a mail from Dublin, which brings papers of Tuesday, Sept. 4; we have made such extracts as seem most important.— We notice with extreme satisfaction, the interference of the House of Lords, in preservation of their own dignity; by stopping Council from entering into questions of state policy; under pretext of arguing in favour of the relations of deceased traitors whose guilt they are compelled to admit.

A person named Blake, a man of profligate character and desparate fortune, is the only man of any name who has joined the French, and his influence has not been able to attach more than 200 rebels to the invading army. On Friday last, so convinced was this man of the hopelessness of his situation, that he sent to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant an offer to surrender, provided he might be included in the exile of his associate traitors now in prison. The Noble Marquis, convinced that mercy in such an instance, would be unpardonable weakness, refused to hear of any such offer from so abandoned a traitor, and declared his determination of acting with the utmost severity with those rebels who have hitherto refused his mercy, and now seek it because they have no other hope or alternative,

We are sorry to mention, that in the county of Wicklow, a small but desperate band of rebels still continue to reject the proposed amnesty, and carry devastation through that unhappy country.

In the appendix to the report of the Secret committee of the House of Lords, the examination at large of Dr. M'Nevin is printed—One very interesting question and its answer, which do not appear in the account published by the House of Commons are worthy recording:

Q. "How do you account for the cruelties lately exercised by the Rebels on Protestants?"

A. "If the National Executive Directory could have prevented it, I believe they would; but the lower order of Catholics consider protestant and Englishman—that is, English settler—as synonimous, and as their natural enemy; the same ward Saffona signifies both."

The mercy so generally shown to the rebellious in Ireland, will be best appreciated by a comparison with the fate of one who in the last century suffered in an exemplary manner, for a design of bringing the French over to Ireland. in order to massacre all the protestants in that kingdom. The ground of the prosecution against him was his censure of several, subordinate Priests for their scandalous lewdness. He not only denied the accusation on his trial but persisted in asserting his innocence to the last moment of his life. The parliament, that took every opportunity of expressing its animosity against the Papists, owned themselves convinced of the reality of the horid abominable plot, and Oliver Plunkett, titular Archbishop of Armagh, was hanged, drawn, and quartered, July 1, 1681. His quarters were buried in the church yard of St. Giles's in the Fields near the bodies of the five Jesuits, who were a little before executed at Tyburn. His remains were afterwards taken up. and transported to the monastry of the Benedictines, at Lanspurg, in Germany.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Sept. 5.

"The whole of the Lancashire regiment of Militia are now on board the Haerlem, Experiment and Druid; they are a fine body of men, and nearly 1000 strong; the ships are quite ready for sea, and lying with their fore top sails loose, as a signal for sailing but the wind blows so strong at W. S. W. that it is impossible for them to get under weigh.

By accounts from Rastadt, it appears that the French plenipotentiaries labour to prevail upon the Deputies of the empire to conclude a peace, without the intervention of the emperor. In this, however, they are not likely to succeed, as a measure of this kind would tend to the dissolution of the political system, on which the constitution of the Germanick empire rests. At the departure of the above accounts, the Deputation had not returned any answer to the last Note of the French plenipotentiaries.

A letter from Paris says, "Doctor Logan is the new American Envoy arrived at Paris, in the name of the patriotic party of the United States. It is he who obtained the taking off the embargo in favor of the greater part of the vessels of his nation.

An article from Posen, in Russia, inserted in the Moniteur, contains a very curious speculation on the probability of Buonaparte's having proceeded to assist Passwan Oglou, in his rebellion against the Porte.

This speculation is strengthened by the intelligence said, in the same Journal, to be contained in a letter from Semlin.

This morning arrived a mail from Dublin, which brought letters and papers of the 3d inst. The only person of any consequence who has joined the French is said to be a Mr. Blake, who has offered to surrender, but this offer has been very properly peremptorily rejected.

On Tuesday se'nnight dropped down, and instantly expired, Mr. George Maddock, grocer in Nottingham. From his extreme corpulency, his remains were obliged to be drawn on a drag to Radford for interment. The bredth of his coffin was 3 feet 4 1-2 inches and the depth 2 feet 3 inches.

From a single hive of bees the property of Mr. Fiumbre of Fullsfoot Farm, Somersetshire, 85 lb. weight of honey has been taken this season, and there is nearly the same quantity left for the support of the industrious little laborers, during the winter.

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SECRET NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Its object is probably the destruction of the grand armament now lying fully equipped in the Texel, and destined, as it is conjectured, for a descent on Ireland. For this spirited attempt, four large bomb vessels, sloop rigged, and eight brig fire ships, dropped down last week from Galleons and the Medway, to the Nore, to join a squadron of frigates; the whole of which were expected to sail yesterday, under the command of capt. Popham, for the Texel.

The above expedition sailed unexpectedly from the Nore about eleven o'clock A. M. on Saturday last, it consisted of two line of battle ships, four frigates, eight bomb vessels and fire ships and a considerable body of sloops, cutters, and transports, amounting in the whole to fifty two sail. The wind was fair at W. S. W. the whole of that day and continued so all the next and to Monday evening, within which time there is reason to hope that the fleet reached its place of destination, if it proves to have been as is conjectured, the coast of Holland. Government are in hourly expectation of important advices respecting the event of this expedition, which has been planned with the most laudable privacy.

The Dutch have fourteen sail of the line in the Texel; three or four of these, however are East-Indiamen, very indifferently equipped and very badly manned.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

Of the distribution of the British naval force, exclusive of the hired armed vessels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the coasting trade of Great Britain:

| | Line | 50's | Fri. | Sps. | Tot. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In port and fitting | 22 | 6 | 45 | 135 | 208 |
| Guard ships, hospital ships and prison ships, at the several ports, | 28 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 35 |
| In the English and Irish channels | 22 | 1 | 41 | 63 | 127 |
| In the Downs and North Seas | 13 | 5 | 16 | 35 | 67 |
| At the West India Islands and on the passage | 3 | 1 | 25 | 31 | 60 |
| At Jamaica | 7 | 1 | 9 | 13 | 30 |
| America and Newfoundland | 4 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 22 |
| Cape of Good Hope, East Indies, and on the passage | 9 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 41 |
| Coast of Africa | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Coast of Portugal, Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean | 33 | 1 | 13 | 11 | 60 |
| Total in commission | 141 | 23 | 182 | 309 | 655 |
| Receiving ships | 9 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 15 |
| Serviceable and repairing for service | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| In ordinary | 21 | 1 | 25 | 35 | 82 |
| Building | 15 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 29 |
| Total | 188 | 27 | 224 | 347 | 786 |

The following is a general arrangement of the British army, Sept. 1, 1798.

| | Regts. | Fenci Ca. | Militia In. Ca. | Militia In. Old | Militia Sup. Bat. | Militia Tot. Ca | Inv |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wales | 24 | 30 | 14 | 2 69 | 27* | 167 | 25 |
| England and N. Britain | 0 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 30 | 4 |
| Ireland & on route to England | 10 | 13 | 11 | 30 | 2† | 66 | 6 |
| Jersey, Guernsey, &c. &c. | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 25 |
| Portugal | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Gibraltar | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| North America | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| West Indies | 3 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 |
| C. of Good Hope | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| East Indies and on passage to | 3 | 10‡ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Prisoners in France | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| On passage from abroad | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 41 | 111 | 30 | 42 | 82 | 335 | 60 |

Exclusive, in Great Britain, of the artillery and engineers, the provisional cavalry; and of about 175 corps of volunteer cavalry, and of about 100 corps of volunteer infantry.

* No more are formed into distinct battalions.

† And 37 regiments of native militia.

‡ The company's troops exclusive.

The following regiments are under orders for foreign service:

10th foot,

44th, 48th, and 58th for Gibraltar.

61st and 81st for the Cape of Good Hope, &c. &c.

The regiment raising under the command of Colonel Johnstone, is to serve in the West-Indies.

The 75th, 76th, 84th, and 86th foot, lately arrived from abroad, at present hold their quarters at Chatham.

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# Domestic.

BOSTON, *October* 24.

A schooner, supposed to be the Little Cherub, Captain Atkins, was on Monday last seen going into Duxbury, in 33 days from Nantz. The Captain who saw the schooner, could not get sufficiently near to obtain papers or news; but as Duxbury is only 38 miles from Boston, and the mail from thence due on Friday evening; we may expect some late information.

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*Latest from France.*

Captain Delano arrived here last night, at ten o'clock from Duxbury. He informs us, that Captain Atkins acquainted him, that he sailed in company with the brig Cyrus, Captain Tyler, from Nantz; which place they left the 16th September. The Cyrus has DISPATCHES ON BOARD FOR GOVERNMENT;—and Orders, that she should not be stopped or detained, by the French forts or vessels of war:—That the conduct of the French Government towards the United States had totally changed; and an apparent desire to open an amicable negociation immediately, was visible among them:—That they had received no knowledge of Buonaparte—that Captain Delano had received a letter from Mr. Doubre, Consul at Nantz, in which he declares that the French Government were willing to meet any measures for an accommodation, to the satisfaction of the United States; and that they deprecate a war. Duplicates of the Cyrus's dispatches have been sent.

Want of time prevents us going further into detail of this striking effect of the energy and stability of the American Government.

There was a temporary embargo at Natnz, owing to the fitting out of some vessels of war. Joseph Woodward, Esq. who has the care of the dispatches, is a passenger on board the Cyrus.

The following may be relied upon, as coming from an American, and a true friend to our Government.

"*Bourdeaux, August* 27, 1798.

"I think every thing will still be settled, as this Government seems disposed to accommodate matters.

"We have news here from America to the 15th of July, and I think nothing more will take place until news arrives here from what Mr. Gerry carried out. All the privateers in the West Indies, are absolutely to be called in, as no doubt you will see by the arrette of the Directory—and orders are gone out for that purpose. The high Cassation Court at Paris, have lately cleared two or three Americans, which I think will stop their taking of those who have proper papers. Those vessels had been condemned in two courts before.

"There have been condemned two or three here which I think will be cleared at Paris. [*A wonderful change!*] There is one under trial, whose papers are in order, except a certificate that the sugar is not English produce. Brokers are appointed to examine it, and if they report favourably, I think she will be cleared."

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*Pleasing Intelligence.*

*A letter received by a merchant of this town, from Mr. Cabot, gives important information to those who have similar concerns.*

*London, July* 27.

"Sir,

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that this day the Court of Appeals reversed the sentence of condemnation in the case of the schr. Peacock and cargo.

A. CABOT."

☞ The Peacock, Blaney, master, was of the first list of American vessels condemned at Monisserat, upon Lord Mansfield's reason, of enjoying a trade not known to neutrals before the French Revolution, and therefore to be considered as adopted French vessels.

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ARREST

Of the CHRONICLE PRINTER.

Yesterday *Thomas Adams*, Editor of the Independent Chronicle, was arrested by col. Bradford, Marshal of this District, and brought before the Circuit court, now sitting in this town, to answer to an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury, for sundry libellous and seditious publications, in his paper, tending to defame the Government of the United States.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, and requested a postponement of the trial, to the next term, which not being assented to by the Attorney for the United States the court assigned this forenoon to hear a motion which the defendant's counsel proposes to urge for a continuance: In the mean time he is under recognizance for his appearance from day to day—himself for the sum of 2,000 dollars, with two sureties for 1000 dollars each. His sureties are capt. Nathaniel Fellowes, and Mr. William Thompson.—John Davis, Esq. is the Attorney of the United States. Thomas Edwards, Esq. Counsel for Mr. Adams, made the motion for postponement.

We have no right to comment on this event.

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TRENTON, October 29.

On Tuesday last, the house of David Stokes, near Rancocus Creek, in the county of Burlington, by accident took fire, and was entirely consumed, with every thing of value therein.

On Saturday last, about four o'clock in the morning, dwelling house, entirely new, belonging to Benjamin Prosser, situate on Antrim's Hill, near Burlington, was burnt to the ground, generally supposed to have been set on fire by design.

Also on the same morning, and about the same hour, a valuable tan house, belonging to Noah Haines, in the borough of Bristol, Pennsylvania, was consumed by fire with all the implements of the business, and a large quantity of leather, and other property, supposed to the amount of at least one thousand dollars. A widow woman, by the name of Scattergood, living in Bristol, has been taken into custody upon strong circumstances of suspicion of having maliciously perpetrated the fact.

And on the same morning, about the same hour, a dwelling house near Van Bram's place, on Nethamany, about three miles below Bristol, was also entirely consumed.

The light of these three last fires, was conspicuously seen at the same time, from the city of Burlington.

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A young woman from England, would wish to engage with a lady in the capacity of lady's-maid, or in the situation of a house keeper to a genteel family, or to a single gentleman.—A good recommendation can be procured from some of the most respectable families in this city. For particulars enquire at the printing office of this Gazette.

October 31. 603t

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UNITED STATES } ss.
Pennsylvania District.

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, esqr. judge of the district court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania district, will be exposed to public sale, at the borough of Chester, in the county of Delaware, on Monday the 5th day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 large new cable | 11 pieces of sail cloth |
| 1 do. worn do. | 1 ship's bell |
| 1 small do. do. | 7 iron bound water casks |
| 1 cable about 5 inches | A demi craft or machine to prese goods when loading |
| 1 old do. 5 do. | 2 iron cranes |
| 1 coil of cordage | 1 new flag |
| 2 do. of do. new | 1 do. jack |
| 2 sounding lines of one hundred and fourteen, and fifty fathoms | 1 pennant |
| 1 main sail | 4 copper kettles and lids |
| 1 fore-top-sail | 2 tea kettles |
| 1 main-top sail | 1 coffee kettle |
| 1 jib | A small copper pot & lid |
| 1 main-top stay sail | 4 compasses |
| 1 studding-sails | A small anchor |
| 3 under studding sails | 36 casks of rum and about |
| 4 sun sail | 12 casks of sugar. |

The articles aforesaid being now on board the brig Specialaction lying at Chester, in the port of Philadelphia and district of Pennsylvania—The same having been saved from the wreck of the Danish ship Den Godchensigh: at sea, and libelled against for salvage.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's office, Oct. 25.

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# The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31.

*List of all the Burials in the several Grave Yards of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c.*

[Collected for the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, by *ROBERT PAXTON.*]

| *Names of the Burial Grounds.* | Adults. | Children. |
|---|---|---|
| Christ Church | 1 | 0 |
| St. Peter's | 0 | 0 |
| St. Pauls | 0 | 0 |
| First Presbyterian | 1 | 0 |
| Second Presbyterian | 0 | 0 |
| Third Presbyterian | 0 | 0 |
| Scots Presbyterian | 0 | 0 |
| Associate Church | 0 | 0 |
| St. Mary's Church | 0 | 0 |
| Trinity Church | 0 | 0 |
| Friends' | 2 | 0 |
| Free Quakers' | 0 | 0 |
| Swedes' | 1 | 0 |
| German Lutheran | 1 | 0 |
| German Reformed Presbyterian | 2 | 0 |
| Moravians' | 0 | 0 |
| Baptists' | 0 | 0 |
| Methodists' | 1 | 0 |
| Universalists' | 0 | 0 |
| Jews' | 0 | 0 |
| City Hospital | 7 | 0 |
| Kensington | 0 | 0 |
| Coates's | 0 | 0 |
| *Total for the last 24 hours* | 16 | 0 |

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

From 30th to 31st October.

ADMITTED.

Andrew Morrison Samuel Cooper

DIED.

Robert M'Devitt Dorothy Manakipper

Francis Daylon.

Interred from City Hospital 3

City and Liberties 4

7

Remaining in the Hospital 29, of whom 14 are on the recovery.

PHILIP S. PHYSICK.

CHRISTOPHER DARRAH, *Steward.*

By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM JONES, *President.*

Attest, TIMOTHY PAXSON, *Clerk.*

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TEN new cases reported by 16 physicians for the last 24 hours.

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On the 23d inst. the legislature of New-Jersey met at the State-House in Trenton. William Coxe, jun'r. Esquire was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Maskell Ewing, Esq. Clerk.—George Anderson, Esq. was chosen Vice President; and John Beatty, Esq. Secretary of the Council.

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General PINCKNEY, one of the Envoys of the United States to the French republic, arrived on Monday last at Trenton, where he was very respectfully received by captain Claypoole's company of Light Infantry, and captain Yard's company of Artillery, who fired a Federal salute on the occasion. The General was met six miles from Trenton by a number of Civil and Military officers, with many other respectable citizens, on horseback and in carriages, who attended him into the city, where he received an hearty welcome from the inhabitants.

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On Thursday last the house of Charles Coxe, Esquire, of Kingwood, Huntington county (New-Jersey) accidentally caught fire, and was entirely consumed. Part of the furniture was destroyed, but we are happy to hear that no lives were lost. Mr. Coxe was hurt by the falling of a piece of timber in endeavoring to get something from the house during the fire.

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*New-Castle, October* 29.

ARRIVED, Days.

Ship Melpomene, Majestrie, Mole, 26

Brig Gratitude, Reynolds, St. Bartholomew 20

Schr. Maria, Pryor, (with the mail) Charleston 16

Louisy, Champlain, Baltimore

Captain Prior informs, that the ship Experiment, Jeremy, of Philadelphia, from Jamaica, out 36 days, bound to New York, put into Charleston, for supplies, the day before he sailed. Captain Jeremy informed him, that the schooner Orion, of and for Philadelphia, from Aux-Cayes was taken by the British and sent into Jamaica; the Orion was a flag of truce, but returning with a cargo was the reason of her capture. On the 15th, to the southward of Chincoteague captain Prior spoke the Delaware sloop of war, all well, and was kindly supplied with provisions by captain Decatur.

Captain Reynolds left at St. Bartholomew the schooner Experiment, Maxwell, of and for Philadelphia, to sail next day, and no other Americans. The Experiment had been captured by the French and condemned at St. Eustatia, bought in by the captain.

Sailed on Saturday, brig Dispatch, Rose, for Hamburg.

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POST OFFICE,

*Philadelphia, 29th October*, 1798.

LETTERS for the British Packet (for Falmouth) will be received at this office until Tuesday the 7th November, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

*N. B.—The inland postage to New-York must be paid at this office.*

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ALL PERSONS having any legal demands against the estate of *William Perkins*, deceased, late of the city of Philadelphia, Tavern keeper, are requested to furnish their accounts properly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber in Philadelphia.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Admin.

October 31st, 1798.

*To Lett,*

THE house, No. 72, North Second street, with or without a store and stall.—The house is large and convenient; enquire of John Little, No. 40, North sixth street.

October 31. w&s tf

105

820

## PROPOSALS,

BY THE

## *Insurance Company of North America.*

For Insurance against Fire, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the style of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expence than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property, it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th. Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose, also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minute ness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

*Office of the* Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

Feb. 14. 1amtf

## Mills, Portage, &c.

*TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.*

To be leased, for a term not less than three, nor more than seven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondago, and state of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles west of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles east of Geneva.

This establishment consists of an excellent grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The grist mill is a handsome, new and well finished building, of 50 by 30 feet, 3 stories high and furnished with a run of excellent Burr stones and another of Esopus' stones, of the best quality—and the most approved bolts, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home consumption: It is accessible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its situation, commands a very extensive and encreasing custom: The stream on which it stands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the severest season of the last winter, it is not liable to be impeded by frost:

The saw mill is also new, situated on the same stream, now furnished with an ample stock of logs, of which a supply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the best quality:

The dwelling house is well calculated for the use of the miller, is new, and sufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet square, and entirely new:

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were passed in the last year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handsome income, which must be increasing and permanent:

Among the many advantages of this situation, must be numbered the fertility of the surrounding country—being the best improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourse by land and water, the Genesee flatboat passing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben; which renders it a most eligible stand for a Store or Tavern—The river and lakes abound in fish and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Besides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found necessary—Fulling mill, bark mill tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a small expence—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The stock on hand will be sold to the lessee, and the cattle, utensils, smith's forge, &c. may be sold or let the premises.

If a purchase should offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premises it will be sold.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to mr. Willelmus Mynderse, at the Seneca falls, or to the subscriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.

june 25 2aw2m

## Federal Mills,

Adjoining Georgetown, and the City of Washington, will be offered at Public Sale, on the 10th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, if not previously sold at Private sale.

Those mills in point of situation for business and natural advantages are generally admitted to be equal to any in America. The Merchant Mill is a large brick house, eighty feet by fifty, almost new, in which are erected four pair of Burr millstones with elevators, hopperboys and bolting cloths, completely finished and constructed in such a manner that the whole of the mills may manufacture flour at the same time. The country mill which is erected near the other, is entirely new, a strong stone building, containing one pair of stones, and built in such a manner that the second pair may be put up with little expence. This mill is conveniently finished, and calculated to carry on extensively, country work, of which it gets a constant supply. There is belonging to the said mills 27½ acres of land, the whole of which will be sold with the mills.

One third of the purchase money will be required in sixty days from the day of sale, and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH E. ROWLES,
Surviving partner of
JOSEPH E. ROWLES & Co.

Georgetown, july 13. 23—3awts

## LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ship Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,
of the growth of 1794 and 1795
60 tons of Java Sugar,
In canniſters—for sale by
*PETER BLIGHT,*

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1st and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack

july 2 §

## John Haines & Wm. Jones,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co-partnership in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

HAINES & JONES,

in Market street, No. 132, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shall be inferior to none in this city.

june 26. tuthstf

## DUTY on CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

That agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.

| | dolls. |
|---|---|
| For and upon every coach | 15 |
| upon every chariot | 12 |
| upon every post chariot | 12 |
| upon every post chaise | 12 |
| upon every phaeton, with or without top | 9 |
| upon every coachee | 9 |
| upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses, or curtains | 9 |
| upon four-wheel carriages, having frame posts and tops, with steel springs | 6 |
| upon four-wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs on jacks | 3 |
| upon curricles with tops | 3 |
| upon chaises with tops | 3 |
| upon chairs with tops | 3 |
| upon sulkies with tops | 3 |
| upon other two wheel top carriages | 3 |
| upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs | 3 |
| For and upon all other two wheel carriages | 2 |
| upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars | 2 |

The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities, than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH.
Collector of the 1st division of the 1st Survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Germantown, 22d August, 1798.

☞ Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

☞ The Stamp Press is removed to the Office of Inspection in Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia,—where attendance will be given for the accommodation of those who wish any instruments stamped, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

augusta 22

## For Sale at Public Auction,

*ON THE PREMISES,*

Four LOTS on Harper and Keith's wharf, in Alexandria, on the 26th day of October next, if not sold at private sale before that time. One of these lots is near the end of the wharf, twenty feet beyond which the water is two fathoms deep, about forty feet out three fathoms, fifty feet out the water is four fathoms, and grows deeper until it comes to the channel, which is about seventy feet from the end of the wharf. There is as much dirt belonging to the bank as will level the wharf, which may want raising about a foot near the end. There is in this sale an half acre lot very fit for a tavern; it is well watered, and an excellent stand for that business. This property will be sold for ready money, and altogether or separate, as may best suit the purchaser; it lays on the lower side of Alexandria, which is now improving very fast. A sketch of the ground may be seen in the hands of the Printer hereof. For terms at private sale, apply to Wm. Hartshorne, or to the subscriber, in Alexandria.

JOHN HARPER.

september 3 1aw8w

## Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the mercantile business in this city, wishes to engage in a Counting house or office, writes a good hand and understands accounts, can be well recommended and security given if required. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

june 21 3awtf

## Baskenridge—for sale

It consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.

ebruary 2. eodtf

## Patent Ploughs,

To be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure.

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

*Who has for Sale;*
*Or to Lease for a term of Years,*

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

*Charles Newbold.*

july 17 2awtf

## To be Let,

*An airy three Story Brick House,*

On the South side of Filbert Street, between Eighth and Ninth street, formerly occupied as the Surveyor General's Office—Enquire at No. 111, Chesnut Street.

august 10 c95t

## AN ACT

*For the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.*

Sec. 1. Be *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That to satisfy the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress, of the twenty-third of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions, to transmit to the War-office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no other persons shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. First, those heads of families, and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and who abandoned their settlements, in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary War against Great-Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the king of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, who abandoned their settlements, as aforesaid, and died within the United States, or in their service during the said war: and thirdly, all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the supreme or superior court, or the first justice or first judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any State.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them, proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States; allowing to those of the first class a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres; and to the last class, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making such intermediate classes as the resolutions aforesaid, and distributive justice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses and sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot justly be classed in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio: *Provided,* that in considering what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, shall be considered at the just value thereof, at the time the same were made, respectively, either in whole or in part, as the case may be, a satisfaction to those who may have received the same: *Provided also,* that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives*
TH: JEFFERSON,
*Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, April 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
*President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.
Timothy Pickering,
*Secretary of State.*

☞ *Pursuant to the above Act,* Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to transmit to the War-Office within two years after the passing of the said Act, *viz.* the 7th day of April, 1798, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

In the proof of Claims, a strict attention must be paid to the requisitions of the 2d and 3d Sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
*Secretary of War.*

july 19 32w6w

## AURORA OFFICE,

*October* 10, 1798.

Reports having been circulated that THE AURORA was not to be re-published,—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the want of hands alone has prevented its re-publication several days ago; but that such arrangements are now making as will assure the appearance of the paper in the course of the present, or the first week of the next month.

§ 8t

## *Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,*

Packets are now provided for carrying the Public mails by water between Philadelphia and Charleston. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The post by land will be continued twice a week until an experiment is made in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets. If any person chuses to have their letters sent by land only, they will please to write the word *Land* upon the letters: otherwise they will be sent by that conveyance which will first start after the letters are left in the post-office.

*Joseph Habersham,*
*Post-Master General.*

*Philadelphia, August* 13, 1798. §

*This Day Published,*

And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chesnut-street,

*(Price 1-8th of a Dollar,)*

*AN ORATION,*

Pronounced July 4, 1798,

At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of *BOSTON,* in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.

*By Josiah Quincy.*

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation—The wrongs we have sustained, call for—*Justice.* That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by *Union, Spirit,* and *Firmness.* But to *divide* and *conquer* was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to *disunite* and *enslave* hath been the principle of all *his* votaries from that period to the present."

*Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. p. 78 by the late J. Quincy, jun.*

august 11

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 27, 1798.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Six Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

june 28 1awtf

## General Post-Office,

Proposals for carrying the mails of the United States on the following routes will be received at this office until the 20th day of September next inclusive.

1. From Pittsburg P. by Cannonsburg, Washington, West-Liberty, Wheeling and Wellstown to Zanes at the mouth of Licking-creek, on the Muskingum, estimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

*Returning*—Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2. From Zanes, at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muskingum, by Chillicothe and Massey's to Maysville in Kentucky; estimated 140 miles.

Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Maysville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

*Returning*—Leave Maysville every Friday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the mails to commence on the first day of November next and continue until the first day of October 1800. Payments will be made quarterly.

The usual penalties for delays and failures will be stipulated in the contract.

*Joseph Habersham,*
*Post-Master General.*

Philadelphia, July 13, 1798. m&th6w

## HEALTH OFFICE.

*Philadelphia, 1st May,* 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every housekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health-Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection; and if any housekeeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this Commonwealth upon indictment by verdict or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case.

By order of the Board of Health,
WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
of the Port of Philadelphia.

1aw3m

## *CAUTION.*

Whereas a certain person swindled from me on the first inst. by giving me in lieu thereof a forged check on the Bank of North America, a note of that date, drawn in my favour by Mr. John Travis; and payable in six months, for three thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and forty-six cents. ALL persons are desired not to receive any transfer of it, as it will not be paid by either the drawer or endorser unless recovered by law.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
*Race Street.*

august 6.

## The Public are hereby informed,

That I did not mean to authorise Col. William Nichols to declare, that I would not pay, unless recovered by law, my note alluded to in his caution of the 6th of August, published in the Gazette of the United States of last evening. I sincerely lament his loss, and told him I would do all I could do consistently with my credit to serve him, but went no further.

*JOHN TRAVIS.*

august 7 §